Bedford Inquirer.



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 21.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,(10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same pro portion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.--The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. S. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.--tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 13, 1860.

Estate of John Black, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH E. BLACK,
GEORGE W. HORN,
Administrator's.

April 20.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
Universal Confidence & Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

74 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of 15th inst., has been received, saying that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that my gray hair could ever be restored to its original except from dyes. I was however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or geting bald.

Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 10th, 1859.

To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: 'Your Hair Restorative' has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public or its agents on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your 'Hair Restorative,' the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly. WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like.—By publishing in our southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong southern paper. W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollar per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cents more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO, Proprietors, 444 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

March 23, 1860.

To Parents and Guardians,

THE

TUSCARORA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION is located at Academia, Juniata county, Pa., 8 miles from the Penn'a Railroad, at Patterson station, and 6 miles from the Perrysville station.

TERMS:

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each. The Summer Session with which the School opens, will commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1860, and will close on Saturday, the 29th September, 1860, and the Winter Session, on Thursday the 1st day of November, 1860, and close March 30th, 1861.

Board including Fuel, Light and Tuition in the Primary and Collegiate Departments, per term, payable in advance,	$75 00
Washing, per dozen,	35
Lessons on Piano or Guitar, according to length,	$16, $20 or $25 per Sess.
Use of Piano or Guitar, according to time.	4, 5 or 6 "
Drawing or Flower Painting	10 to 15 "
Ancient or Modern Languages, *each*,	10 "
When fire is required in Sleeping Rooms, each pupil,	8
Seats in Church Free.	

Young ladies will be met at the above stations and conveyed to the Institution, if a short notice be given by letter, addressed to the Principal at Academia, Juniata county. For circulars or other information address the Principal at the above office. REV. W. G. E. AGNEW,

March 23, 1860.--2m Principal.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

HOPEWELL HOUSE,

HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A

JOHN B. CASTNER,

Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.--1y.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

BRIGADE ORDERS NO. 1.

THE uniformed Companies composing the First Brigade, 16th Division, P. M., will parade for the purpose of inspection and review, at the following times and places:

The HOPEWELL RIFLEMEN will meet at the town of Hopewell, on Monday, the 21st day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The BLOODY RUN BLUES will meet at the town of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, the 22d day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The BEDFORD RIFLEMEN will meet in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 26th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The CUMBERLAND VALLEY BLUES will meet at the town of Centreville, on Thursday, the 24th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN will meet in the Borough of Schellsburg, on Saturday, the 19th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

Captains of Companies will please take notice of these orders, and notify their Companies accordingly. They are also required to make return of their Companies for the year 1860, at the time of the above named parades.

A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector,
1st Brigade 16th Division, P. M.

Brigade Inspector's Office, Bedford, April 20, 1860.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE 1st Regiment of the 1st Brigade, 16th Division, of the uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania, are hereby ordered and required to meet in the town of Bloody Run, on TUESDAY the 5th day of June, next, properly uniformed and equipped for Drill. The Clearville Company and Companies of other Brigades are cordially invited to attend.

THOMAS W. HORTON, Col.

Hopewell, May 11, 1860.

LAST NOTICE.

THE accounts, notes and other claims of the late firm of Ferguson & Manspeaker, have been placed in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq., and must be paid, or closed by notes.

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER.

May 11, 1860.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

Private Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale, a tract of land, situate in Bedford Township, containing 56 *acres*, about 14 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered—there are 70 good sugar trees on this land—nearly all the land capable of cultivation. This tract adjoins other lands of the subscriber, Jacob Strominger, Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty and others.

Terms of sale made known by the subscriber.

JAMES REA.

May 4, 1860.–f

For the Inquirer.

This night eight months ago, I seated myself behind the "Iron Horse," for the purpose of paying a visit to one of my beloved schoolmates, who resided in the city of P ——.

"Night's sable Goddess! had spread her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world." All nature seemed to be hushed in oblivion.

As we ascended the lofty Alleghenies my heart glowed with glorious anticipations. For she with whom I was anticipating to meet, was one who had been participant in all my past joys and sorrows for near three years.

Ah! how many have been the golden hours we have spent together. I wonder if she has changed? How will she meet me? Not as a formal acquaintaince I am sure. Thus soliloquized I, as these words fell upon my ear, "all passengers for P—— please step this way."

Be assured dear readers, that I was one among the first. The conductor politely offered to escort me along the platform in search of my sweet friend. We walked back and forth; saw many pleasant faces. But alas! the dear one I so much desired to gaze upon, was not present.

"How is this, that your friend is not here to meet you?" Not knowing I cannot say. "Did you not dispatch from A——?" I did sir. "It seems strange, surely she must have received it."

"Do you wish a carriage? If so allow me to order one. I replied in the affirmative, and soon we were on our way to my friend's residence. We arrived there at one o'clock P. M., Her kind mother appeared at the door. I was rejoiced to see the lady, for on a former occasion, I had made her acquaintance, and formed strong attachments for her.

She greeted me with the warmest cordiality, at the same time, giving expressions of deep regret, in regard to the absence of her daughter. Disappointed again, sighed I, but when will she return? "O! I will send for her to-morrow." When left alone in my private chamber, I wept! Why is it, that I am constantly doomed to disappointments? Perhaps t'is for the best.—With these thoughts in mind, I closed my eyes and was soon folded in the embrace of balmy sleep.

When I awoke, the "King of day" was sending forth his effulgent rays. All the earth was teeming in loveliness. I felt very happy. I made the acquaintance of my friend's youngest brother. He was a noble youth of seventeen. We enjoyed a ramble o'er the beautiful hills, a short distance from his home.

He frequently would say, "oh! how glad I am, that you have fulfilled your promise in regard to visiting sister, she will be so rejoiced when she hears of your arrival."

I felt truly convinced, that there was a lasting affection springing up within my heart for the youth, such feelings as any sister would cherish, for a fond and loving brother. He conversed with fluency on all subjects, his mind was endowed with all the noble attributes of his nature.

His sister and I met, but I will not attempt a description of our meeting, suffice to say, that in every instance it was mutual.

I had been there but a few days, when the youth who has already been introduced to our readers, became ill; we thought it only a slight indisposition. But he grew worse, and worse. One day his physician informed us, "that he had no more hope of his recovery." "Can this be true! must we part with our darling Washie!" These words fell from the lips of every member of his beloved family. A few hours passed. Then God sent His guardian angels to waft our Washie's spirit to his Heavenly Home.

Such a scene, God grant I may never again witness. I was a frequent visitor at the bedside of the sufferer. His sufferings, my pen can ne'er portray. But he endured all his afflictions, with the fortitude of a true child of our blessed Lord and Master.

I never heard more beautiful language fall from human lips, than fell from his, during all his illness.

Mother dear, why mourn the loss of thy child? He is happy now in that land, where sorrows never intrude. Gentle and affectionate sisters, never wish thy angel brother to return, where sin supremely reigns.

Noble brothers, to you I would say, look unto Him who saw fit to remove your loving brother from your midst. He will give you strength to sustain you when trouble gathers densely around your home. "Hold fast to that which is good." "Prove faithful in all things," and at last He will receive you, to himself in glory.

"Faded and gone is the fairest of flowers,
Laid by death's hand in the teeming dark tomb;
The smile whose sunlight enlivened the hours
Is laid in the grave, and is silent and cold;
Bright were the glances that once lit the eye,
Fond were the pictures of innocence there,—
Youthful, too youthful almost to die,
Leaving the loved ones to weep in dispair.

Faded and gone is the one that we cherished
Fondly and true in our bosoms of yore;
Slumbering buds may awake ere they perish,
But Washie's young soul shall awake here no more.
Look up! fond mother, to Heaven's blue sea,
Where the sun's golden glory is gleaming,
And think while thou gazest,—immortal is he,
Clothed with the Angels in love ever beaming.

He lived not to taste of the worlds boasted show,
Nor mingled with vanities scattered below,
But passed like a dream, or a tale that is told,
To mingle his youth with the lambs of the fold;
They have wafted him home on their pinions of love,
Through the portals of starlight to Heaven above;
And though we have laid his young form 'neath the sod,
He has gone to his Father, his Saviour, and God."

UELA.

A most Disgraceful Appointment.

President Buchanan has appointed Calhoun Benham, United States District Attorney for California. Benham, it will be recollected, was the principal second in the duel which resulted in the death of the lamented Broderick. Can it be that this appointment has been given as a reward for the part he took in that bloody tragedy, which deprived the country of the services of an honest representative, and a far-seeing statesman? In any light in which it can be viewed, it adds another to the disgraceful acts of which the President stands charged by his countrymen. It is an act which even the worst enemy of Mr. Buchanan would not have dared ask him to do, desiring to hasten him to his ruin. That a man who has been conspicuously before the country as a breaker of the law, and accessory to a murder whose details he had assisted to arrange, should be selected for a position the first duty connected with which is to punish the offending and to keep a vigilant eye upon the disorderly, to the end that peace and quiet and sobriety may reign—this puzzles the brain.

The *New York Tribune* comments with just severity upon this most disgraceful appointment. We copy the closing paragraph of the article:—

"It is one of the customs of the duel for a second of each combatant to examine the body of the other principal, in order that no coat of mail or similar obstruction to the comfortable passage of the bullet shall be concealed there. This is usually but a mere form, delicately done, courteously suffered. The second of Broderick barely touched the breast of the Judge, then bowed and withdrew. Calhoun Benham, who with alacrity stepped forth to do this pleasant office, "*felt the breast, abdomen, and sides of Mr. Broderick with scrupulous care*," thus prefacing deadly fight with cowardly, stinging insult. The administrative eye may be supposed to have glistened when this fact shown upon it. The question was decided. The official was found. The "scrupulous care" turned the scale, and Calhoun Benham entered into his reward."

The *New York Times* speaks of this outrage in most severe terms. We copy a paragraph:—

"We venture to say, therefore, that under such circumstances, there is not a man in the United States, of Mr. Buchanan's age and standing in the community, who, in Mr. Buchanan's place, would have done for Benham what he has done. The appointment is characterized by all that reckless contempt for morality and decency for which the Administration which is now expiring has made itself so notorious. Other Presidents have been corrupt and time-serving and unscrupulous, but Mr. Buchanan is, we venture to say, the first to glory in his shame. What others do in secret, with trembling and blushes, he does openly with a smirk and a leer. We do not care one straw for the political aspects of this affair, and we are fully aware that recent exposures prove our Chief Magistrate to be very much too old an offender to make it worth the while of any journal to dwell any longer on his misdeeds. There is no chance of his reformation, and his powers of mischief will soon expire. But it is due to the nation at large to protest against this latest attempt to vent petty spite by means of a gross insult to an orderly Christian community. He began the practice of setting the opinions of the people, about the conduct of their representatives, at defiance long ago. There was an unmistakable emphasis as well as impudence in his giving Glancy Jones the Embassy at Vienna, after his expulson by his constituency, but this performance in San Francisco is something more than a violation of Democratic theories. It is a slap in the face, administered by the President of the United States, not to political opponents, but to every man in the community who respects either God's law or man's."

WHAT WE PAY FOR WHAT WE HAVE ALREADY.—The Treasury Department furnishes the following table of the value of the goods manufactured from Iron and Steel, which were imported into this country during the last fiscal year:

IMPORT OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURIES.	
Anvils and anchors	$ 64,315
Bar Iron	1,185,441
Cables	174,701
Cutlery	1,761,103
Arms	314,519
Hoop Iron	387,198
Muskets and Rifles	16,851
Nails, Spikes	84,804
Needles	254,984
Scrap Iron	106,702
Pig Iron	1,049,200
Railroad Iron	2,274,032
Rod Iron	332,801
Saws	26,495
Sheet Iron	752,975
Side Arms	5,716
Cast Steel	1,141,871
Other Steel	905,859
Wire	14,299
Manufactures of Iron	2,150,625
Manufactures of Steel	1,043,405
Total Iron Imports	$17,048,595

Of all this vast value, we presume there was not at an ounce of raw material which could not have been furnished in this country, and not a day's labor which our own skilled mechanics might not have performed. Does it not seem incredible that more than $1,000,000 should have been paid for bar iron, more than a million for pig iron, and two millions and a half for Railroad Iron, when the crude ore, the means of refining it, and the machinery for manufacturing can all be found in existence within less than a hundred and fifty miles of the port where all these things were landed.

Alleged Land Frauds.

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Bulletin* writes to that paper as follows:

"Let me give you one instance how land frauds can be and are practised. Congress gave a quarter section (160 acres) to each soldier or volunteer who actually served in the war of 1812, the proof of service being his name on the pay roll of the army or the volunteer corps actually in service. A bill was subsequently introduced and passed authorizing verbal testimony of service, as it was assured that there were a few, a very few, hard cases, were parties had served, but whose names could not be found on the rolls. Eight thousand men, regulars and volunteers, were at the battle of Plattsburg when sir John Provost and the British army were repulsed in September, 1814, all the real survivors of which, whose names were on the rolls, of course received their 160 acres each, but under the law authorizing oral testimony, the Land Office has actually issued twenty-seven thousand land warrants to the survivors, every mother's son of whom has proved in the most satisfactory manner that he was at this battle. Twenty-seven thousand survivors of eight thousand men after an interval of more than forty years! The fact has been stated to me personally by the present Secretary of the Interior.

Protection to Monongahela Whiskey.

The levity with which Locofoco leaders treat questions in which the very bread of the working-man is concerned, shows their reckless disregard of the interests of those whom they have so long deluded with the name of Democracy, and professions of friendship for the poor, and hatred of the rich.

When a delegate from Pennsylvania, in the Charleston Convention, thought to make a little capital for his party in this State, by getting something that would look like a desire to protect home industry, into their platform, he was laughed to scorn, and Mr. Rynders, one of Mr. Buchanan's officeholders, from New York, with a horse-laugh, proposed to insert *Protection to Monongahela Whiskey.*

What grosser insult could be offered to men who only ask that their industry may be protected from competition with the pauperized labor of Europe, than is apparent in this proposition? So far are these political managers from taking such a matter into deliberate consideration that they are unwilling to treat it with the least respect, and they ridicule this proposition as if it were a thing in which they had the least concern. How long will there be found voters willing to be led by such insolent hypocrites?—*Daily News.*

COMPLIMENTARY.—VERY!—The New York News, a democratic organ, thus speaks of the "Little Giant:"

"Douglas is, beyond all question, the most dangerous man in this Republic, more so than Seward, a thousand times, because he has elements of popularity with the vulgar herd which Seward does not possess. When a man is introduced to Seward, for an example, he will blend his dignity with his suavity, and effect the Senatorial gravity! But, introduce a man to Douglas, and he feels thirsty at once, and proposes a drink! We are not more surprised than the Administration men are to find that Mr. Buchanan has been made the instrument, *unwittingly*, by placing Douglas in a position to peril the interests of the Democratic party."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 25, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN.
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Lincoln and Hamlin Nominated.

Nearly all our readers have ere this heard of the action of the Chicago Convention, and the nomination of the standard bearers of the People's and Republican parties. ABRAM LINCOLN of Illinois, was, on the third ballot nominated for the Presidency. Mr. Lincoln is a true and able representative of the party which placed him in nomination. The following is a short biographical sketch of him.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and is now 51 years old. He is very probably of the race of the Massachusetts Lincolns, though his parents were of Quaker stock, that migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, whence his grandfather removed in 1781-2 to Kentucky, and was there surprised and killed by Indians while at work on his clearing. Like most pioneers, he left his family poor; and his son also died prematurely, leaving a widow and several children, including Abraham, then six years old. The family removed soon after to Southern Indiana, where Abraham grew to the stature of six feet and some inches, but enjoyed scarcely better opportunities for instruction than in Kentucky. Probably six months in all of the rudest sort of schooling comprehends the whole of his technical education. He was in turn a farm laborer, a common workman in a sawmill, and a boatman on the Wabash and Mississippi rivers. Thus hard work and plenty of it, the rugged experience of aspiring poverty, the wild sports and rude games of a newly and thinly peopled forest region—the education born of the log cabin, the rifle, the ax, and the plow, combined with the reflections of an original and vigorous mind, eager in the pursuit of knowledge by every available means, and developing a character of equal resource and firmness—made him the man he has since proved himself.

At 21, he pushed further West into Illinois, which has for the last thirty years been his home, living always near and for some years past in Springfield, the State Capital. He worked on a farm as hired man his first year in Illinois; the next year he was a clerk in a store; then volunteered for the Black Hawk war, and was chosen a captain by his company; the next year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature; he was chosen the next, and served four sessions with eminent usefulness and steadily increasing reputation; studied law, meantime, and took his place at the bar; was early recognized as a most effective and convincing advocate before the People of Whig principles and the Protective policy, and of their illustrious embodiment, Henry Clay; was a Whig candidate for Elector in nearly or quite every Presidential contest from 1836 to 1852 inclusive; was chosen to the XXXth Congress from the Central District of Illinois in 1846, and served to its close, but was not a candidate for reelection; and in 1849 measurably withdrew from politics and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until the Nebraska Iniquity of 1854 called him again into the political arena. He was the candidate of the Whigs for U. S. Senate before the Legislature chosen that year; but they were not a majority of the body; so he declined and urged his friends to support Judge Trumbull, the candidate of the anti Nebraska Democrats, who was thus elected.

In the gallant and memorable Presidential contest of 1856, Mr. Lincoln's name headed the Fremont Electoral Ticket of Illinois. In 1858, he was unanimously designated by the Republican State Convention to succeed Mr. Douglas in the Senate, and thereupon canvassed the State against Mr. Douglas with an ability in which logic, art, eloquence, and thorough good nature were alike conspicuous, and which gave him a national reputation.—Mr. Douglas secured a predominance in the Legislature and was elected, though Mr. Lincoln had the larger popular vote, so that if the question had been decided by the majority of the people, the champion of Squatter Sovereignty and of indifference as regards Slavery extension would not now be a Senator from Illinois.

It is true our first choice was an eminent son of Pennsylvania, and on his failing to secure the nomination, we are glad it fell to so able and popular a man as Mr. Lincoln.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine, was nominated for Vice President, on the secdond ballot. He was born in Paris, Oxford Co., Maine, in August, 1809, and is now in the 51st year of his age. He is by profession a lawyer, but for the last twenty-four years has been, for much of the time, in political life. From 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the Legislature of Maine, and for three of those years he was the Speaker of its House of Representatives. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress, and reelected for the following term. In 1847 he was again a member of the State Legislature, and the next year was chosen to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the death of John Fairfield, in the United States Senate. In 1851 he was reelected for the full term in the same body, but resigned on being chosen Governor of Maine in 1857. In the same month he was again elected to the United States Senate for six years, which office he accepted, resigning the Governorship. He is still a member of the Senate. This record is an evidence with which he has always been regarded by his fellow-citizens in Maine.

Up to the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, Mr. Hamlin was a member of the Democratic party. That act he regarded as a proof that the party, with which he had been all his life connected, no longer deserved the name of Democratic, and was treacherous to the principles he had so long cherished. Thenceforward he gave his support to the Republican party, of which he has ever since continued a faithful and distinguished leader.

Mr. Hamlin is one of the ablest and most popular men in New England and was elected Governor of Maine in 1856, by a majority of over 24,000. He is a proper candidate to be placed on the ticket with "Honest old Abe." With such a ticket who can doubt our success.

This National Convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that has ever been held in the country. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and all were pleased with the candidates and our prospects of success.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The Westminster Review for April is on our table. Its contents are articles on the Vedic Religion, Manin and Venice in 184-89, the Ethics of War, Plutarch and his Times, Austria and the Government of Hungary, Parliamentary Reform, Japan, Darwin on the Origin of Species, and Contemporary Literature.

EDINBURG REVIEW.—This valuable Quarterly is also on our table. It contains an article on the Commercial Relations of England and France, the Youth of Milton, Expense of Public Education in England, English Local Nomenclature, Civil Correspondence and Memoranda of the Duke of Wellington, &c.; &c.

BLACKWOOD for May has also been received.—Articles on War and Pregress in China, Munich and its School of Christian Art, Captain Speke's Adventures in Somali Land, Switzerland and the French Annexation, &c., &c.

These works are among the best standard Literary works of England. The Reviews and Blackwood are $3 apiece. For Blackwood and any one of the four leading British Reviews, $5, the same for any two Reviews, and $7 for Blackwood and any two Reviews, or the same for any three Reviews; for Blackwood and three Reviews, $9, and for Blackwood and the whole four Reviews, $10. These works are cheap, and the present is a good time to subscribe. Direct to Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold St., New York.

THE GAZETTE VS. BOWMAN.—The Gazette of last week, in an article under the caption of "Our Position," breathes defiance against the publisher of the Constitution newspaper. Cause—Bowman wants Douglas defeated for the Locofoco nomination, in which he is CONSISTENT, for once, from the first; the Gazette, although formerly as loud as any paper in denouncing Douglas and Forney, now squints at the nomination of the former—showing its own INCONSISTENCY. In consequence of this little feud, what an awful catastrophe it would be, if the Gazette's types should be PIED, and the press thrown into the Juniata!

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Bedford Temperance organization met in the Court House on Monday night. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. Dr. J. Compher, the President, made an eloquent and argumentative address. He was followed by O. E. Shannon, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks. A considerable number signed the pledge. Next meeting on next Monday evening week. Address by W. R. King, Esq.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.—The nominations of the People's Party at Chicago are received everywhere throughout the country with general rejoicing, the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, bonfires, &c. "Honest Old Abe,"—the Flat Boatman, Wood-chopper and Rail-mauler is destined to MAUL Locofocoism most unmercifully next fall.

REASON AND COMMON SENSE.

Our readers may remember we have on several occasions spoken in very eulogistic terms of a preparation which Dr. Seth S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered for the cure of Epileptic Fits. Now, in doing so, we have been actuated by the very best motives, viz: the alleviation of human suffering. From circumstances which have lately come to our knowledge, we fear there is a certain class of persons who are not disposed to try this remedy in a common sense manner. We allude to the fact of selecting a particular case in a town where perhaps there are six or eight cases, and trying it on one case. Now, perhaps the case selected might be the only one of the whole number that it would not cure. This is neither doing themselves nor the medicine justice. If a dozen persons were stricken down with cholera in one town or neighborhood, would they all send for a physician, or would only one employ him, and wait and see if he cured the first patient? That plan of procedure would be most absurd. So in the case of Dr. Hance's remedy, every one who has Fits should try it for a reasonable length of time. It will not cure in a day or week; nothing worth doing can be accomplished at once. What is easily done, is as easily undone. The growth of time is enduring. From the most respectable testimony we have examined, we feel assured that by a proper perseverance in this remedy, nine cases of Epilepsy out of ten may be cured. The Pills are sent by mail free of postage to any part of the world.—Price: one box $3; two $5; twelve 24. You will find the address above. May 4, 1860.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May, 27-1y.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Temporary Organization—Hon. David Wilmot Called to the Chair—Letter from Col. Fremont Declining a Nomination.

CHICAGO, May 16.

Long before the hour for the meeting of the Republican convention to-day, the vicinity of the wigwam was thronged with thousands eager to gain admittance to its spacious enclosure. It is estimated that 30,000 strangers are in the city. Within the scene was very exciting.

As soon as the doors were opened the body of the wigwam was solidly packed with men, whilst the seats in the galleries were packed with ladies. The interior was handsomely decorated with evergreens, statuary and flowers. It was estimated that ten thousand people were within the building.

At noon the Convention was called to order by Mr. Morgan, and on his motion, Hon. David Wilmot was made temporary chairman. On taking the chair he delivered an address, thanking the delegates for the honor conferred,. The address was warmly applauded.

As each State was called loud cheers greeted the delegates. When the list was concluded, the absent States were called.

Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina were received with hisses.

Mr. Giddings expressed the hope that the convention would finish all its business by 3 o'clock to morrow afternoon. [Applause.]

Horace Greely, as the delegate from Oregon, moved that the roll of the States be called, and that the chairman of each delegation present the credentials thereof, and that if any be contested the same be referred to the committee on credentials.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved that the credentials of the gentleman from Oregon or New York—he did not know which—be presented to the committee.

Mr. Greely—I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland or Rhode Island—I am not particular which. [Loud laughter.]

The motion was adopted.

After some unimportant preliminaries, including the appointment of a committee to select permanent officers, the convention took a recess till five o'clock.

The letter of Col. Fremont to Judge Staples, of California, positively declining to have his name presented to the convention, is published here today.

AFTERNOON SESSION—PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The convention reassembled at 5 o'clock, when the committee on permanent organization reported for president the name of George Ashman, of Massachusetts, who took the chair amid immense applause.

In his address he said—We heve come here at the call of the country for the purpose of preparing for the most solemn duty that freemen can preform. We have here, in our ordinary capacity as delegates of the people, to prepare for the formation & carrying out of a new administration, and, with the help of God, we will do it. [Loud applause.] Nomere controversy about miserable abstructions brought us here to-day. We do not come here on any idle question.

I think we have a right to-day, in the name of the American people, to impeach the administration of our general government of the highest crimes that can be committed against a constitutional government, against a free people and against humanity. [Prolonged cheers.] The catalogue of its crimes it is not for me to recite. It is written in every page of the history of the present administration of the government, and I care not how many paper protests the President may send into the House of Representatives.

Wm. L. Marshall, of Maryland, and Richard Crawford, of Virginia, are among the Vice Presidents.

Wm. E. Coale, of Maryland, and A. W. Campbell, of Va., were chosen secretaries.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, to whom the Illinois resolutions were referred.

A resolution was adopted that each delegation report the name of one person as a member of the national committee for the ensuing four years.

The convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY.

Opposition to the Reception of the Delegates from Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States—Their Votes cut down—The Plaiform Reported—No Nomination Yet.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Much excitement exists here to-day The streets are crowded,and several processions, headed by bands of music, have been parading the streets. The New York and Michigan delegations, with visitors from those States, numbering from three to four thousand, paraded, carrying a banner with Seward's likeness.

At the hour of the meeting of the convention the wigwam was densely crowded. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

R. M. Corwin, from the committee appointed yesterday on rules of order, reported rules for the government of the proceedings of the convention.

A letter was received asking the president if he could send some effective speaker to entertain some twenty thousand republicans on the outside of the building. [Loud cheers.]

Among the rules reported was one that four votes be cast by the delegates at large, and two from each congressional district; that three hundred and four votes being a majority of the whole number of votes, when all the States of the Union should be represented in the above ratio, be required to nominate candidates. [Loud cries of No! No! with mingled cheers and hisses.]

Mr. James, New York, desired to say that only seventeen States were represented when the rule requiring three hundred and four votes was adopted by one majority. He presented a minority report as a substitute for said rule, requiring only a majority of all the votes cast. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, called for the report of the committee on credentials, and moved to lay the report on the rules on the table for the present.—This motion was carried.

Mr. Barton, of New Hampshire, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported that there were no contested seats. Twenty-four States were represented. Pennsylvania and New Jersey had sent four delegates for each congressional district, and Iowa had sent eight.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to refer back the Texas delegates to the committee.

Mr. Wilmot moved also to refer back Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia. This was a representative body and men who represented no constituencies should not have a full vote. Such practices would demoralize and break up the party. In Maryland thirty persons had gathered at Baltimore and sent delegates here. There was no party organization there, and would be none till the Republicans had wrested the government from the hands of its present possessors. If the precedent was established, there would soon be delegates in the Republican convention from every State of the Union, only sent there to demoralize and break up the party, and in favor of some northern intrigue. One mischievous rule had been adopted where these States were admitted, and the other objectionable rule, requiring a majority of all the States in the Union to nominate, grew out of this. He denied the right of these men, respectable as they were, to pretend to represent Republican constituents.

This motion produced quite a stir. Very warm remarks were made from Mr. Parmer, of Maryland; Clark, of Kentucky, and others.

Mr. Wilmot replied in defense of his motion to refer back Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia to the committee on credentials. He maintained that the committee ought to report what districts were entitled to vote. It was rumored that there was not a Texan in the Texas delegation. They ought not to vote if no State Convention was held in Texas. Will Mr. Seward or Cameron's friends submit to be overslaughed by delegates sent here wrongly to control the result? [Shouts of "We'll go home and run a ticket." "That's the talk." Cheers.] Such a rule would break down the party. He made no charges of corruption, though questionable inducements were held out by various candidates.

Mr. Blair said that Maryland wished for no larger representation than she was entitled to. We don't wish to dictate.

Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut, said but for Henry Winter Davis our hopes of victory in the struggle to organize the House of Representatives would have been dashed to pieces. Yet we haggle about giving Maryland a vote. [Cheers.] We will have delegates from all the slave States if we treat them justly. We will then have the united voice of the American people. We are a national Union party.

An Indiana delegate here read the call for the national convention, in which all the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration were invited.—[Great applause.] He thought our southern brethren had rights here.

Mr. Robb vindicated the gallant State of Maryland.

Mr. James Weiss, of the District of Columbia, spoke in favor of that disfranchised portion of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. Blakely, of Kentucky, made an indignant speech. Had he been told that the bones of Washington and the ashes of Henry Clay had been removed from the confederacy, he would not have been more astonished. They might as well banish Cassius Clay. [Tremendous cheers.]

Mr. Blakely alluded to the Wilmot proviso. In 1856, at the Philadelphia convention, he said Kentucky voted for Wilmot. [Mingled hisses and applause for Wilmot.]

Mr. Philips, of Kansas, eulogized the republicanism of that blood-stained territory.

Mr. Wilmot replied, amid signs of disapprobation. He said he regretted that he was misunderstood by the southerners. He made no proposition to exclude them, but wanted the slave State delegations referred back to the committee to determine their proportionate representation.

Mr. Robb, of Maryland, replied that a party organization did exist in Maryland. Every Congressional district was represented in the State Convention: the hall where the convention met was full of Republicans, and many towns in Maryland were half Republican.

Finally, the entire report of the committee on credentials was recommitted—yeas 275½, nays 172½.

A recess was then taken till 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling Mr. Benton, of N. H., from the committee on credentials, again reported, giving Virginia 23 votes, Kentucky 23, Oregon 5, Maryland 11, Texas 6.

Regarding the party organization in Texas, the committee reported that delegates were elected at mass meeting called by notice in all papers favorable to Republican principles, and that the delegation were entitled to their seats.

The report was adopted with applause.

The vote in these States, it will be observed, was cut down below their full double electoral vote.

The report of the committee on rules of order was taken up.

The second rule, giving the delegates at large four votes, and each congressional representation two votes, except as modified by the committee on credentials, was amended by providing that no more votes shall be cast than there are delegates present; and, as thus amended, was adopted.

On the fourth rule being read, which provides that that three hundred and four votes, being a majority of the whole double electoral vote, shall be necessary to nominate candidates, the minority report to nominate by a majority of the votes cast was moved as an amendment.

Finally, after some debate, the minority report was adopted as a substitute for the fourth rule, thus requiring only a majority of all the votes cast to nominate.

Judge Jessup from the Committee on resolutions reported the following:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations.

First: That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever before demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved; and that we reassert "these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Third. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendency, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power instrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries Slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eight. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempt to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent vetoes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufactures an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home or abroad.

Fifteenth. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor Improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing Commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

When the resolutions were read, several elicited warm applause.

The resolution in favor of a Protective Tariff was received with unbounded enthusiasm by Pennsylvania, and a large crowd of outsiders—the whole delegations and spectators rising, and giving round after round of deafening cheers.

THIRD DAY.

CHICAGO, May 18.

Every avenue leading to the Wigwam was densely crowded at an early hour this morning, with persons anxious to gain admittance and see the course pursued in the selection of a candidate for President. It would be useless for me to attempt any description of the scene inside. Suffice it to say there was a perfect sea of heads, and never before were people so densely packed together.

A number of distinguished speakers occupied positions on the outside of the building, and addressed the masses, which had the tendency of keeping them in order.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Green, of the Baptist Tabernacle, delivered a prayer, as follows.

Oh Lord, our God, we adore Thee as the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God. Every excellence adorns Thy nature; every attribute of majesty supports thy throne. Thou art our God, and we will praise Thee; our fathers' God, and we will exalt Thee. We thank Thee, oh Lord, for the numberless kindnesses which Thou hast manifested towards this people, in their origin, in their deliverance from subsequent evils which have threatened them, and for the high degree of prosperity which we still enjoy. Oh, God, forbid that we, their descendants, should be unworthy of our sires, who acknowledged Thee in their ways, and invoked Thy benediction upon their efforts to establish a free government. Lord, we entreat Thee, who hast delivered us from external enemies, to protect us from every intestine evil. Oh, do Thou, Infinite Disposer of events, perpetuate our liberties. And now we thank Thee that Thou hast permitted these delegates of the people to assemble, and so far to pursue their object with such harmony and mutual respect. We pray Thee still to clothe Thy servant, the President of this body, with all that wisdom and authority requisite for his exalted post, and we entreat Thee to bring to a happy result the labors of this body of representatives of the people. Oh, Lord, we entreat Thee that at some future, but no distant day, the plague which now infests the body politic shall not only have been arrested in its progress, but wholly eradicated from the system; and may the pen of the historian trace an intimate connection between that glorious consummation and the transactions of this Convention.

Oh Lord, our God, Thou art in Heaven, and we on earth, therefore should our words be few. Our prayer is now before Thee.—Wilt Thou hear, accept and answer it, for the sake of our great Redeemer. Amen.

The Chair requested not only the delegates, but the audience, to refrain from demonstrations of applause.

The Secretary read an invitation from the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, inviting the delegates to an excursion over their road. Laid on the table.

The Secretary read a letter from the workingmen of Williamsburg, Brooklyn and Green Point, N. Y., desiring the delegates to pronounce opposition to all further traffic in public lands, and to lay them out in farms and lots for actual settlers. Laid on the table and entered on the records.

The motion to ballot, made by Mr. Goodrich of Minnesota, at the afternoon session of yesterday, was taken up.

Mr. Blair, of Maryland, presented additional credentials of delegates to fill up the delegation from that State.

Mr. Chandler, of Texas, wished to know if that would have the tendency to increase the ratio of votes in that State.

Mr. Coale, of Maryland, said they came with a full delegation elected, but upon arriving here, only 11 were present. The delegation held a meeting and filled the vacancies.

The chair understood that the vote would be the same, 16 delegates casting 8 votes.

Mr. Armour, of Maryland, objected to the credentials being received. A portion of the delegates from that State met here and filled up the vacancies with people who came from where? God Almighty only knows. His co-delegates had filled them up with outsiders.

The question was put whether Maryland should have five additional votes, and it was lost.

The Convention then decided to proceed to ballot.

Mr. Evarts, of New York, asked whether it was in order to present names for nomination. The Chair decided it was in order, without debate.

At this point the Pennsylvania delegation complained that outsiders were occupying their seats, and some time was expended in getting them out.

After some delay, occasioned by the clearing of the platform and distributing ballots, the Convention proceeded to ballot.

Wm. M. Evarts rose and said—I beg leave to offer the name of Wm. H. Seward as a candidate before the Convention for the nomination of President of the United States.

This nomination was received with loud and long continued applause.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, rose and said: Mr. President, I beg leave to offer as a candidate before this Convention, for President of the United States, the name of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

The crowded audience greeted this nomination with perfectly deafening applause, the shouts swelling into a perfect roar, and being continued for several minutes, the wildest enthusiasm and excitement prevailing. At the close of the applause some hisses were heard, but the pressure for Lincoln was tremendous.

Mr. Dudley of New Jersey presented the name of Wm. L. Dayton. [Light applause.]

Gov. Reeder of Pennsylvania. The State of Pennsylvania desires to present as her candidate the name of Simon Cameron. [Applause.]

Mr. Carter of Ohio put forward the name of Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Smith, of Maryland—I am instructed by the State of Indiana to second the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. [Another outburst of enthusiastic applause from the body of the Hall, mingled with some hisses.]

Francis P. Blair of Missouri nominated Edward Bates, of Missouri. [Applause.]

Mr. Blair of Michigan said, on the part of Michigan: I desire to say that the Republicans of that State second the nomination of Wm. H. Seward for the Presidency.

Tremendous applause followed this speech, thousands of those present rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and swelling the applause to a thundering roar through several minutes.

This was followed by some hisses and loud applause for Lincoln, when the friends of Seward again rallied, determined not to be put down in applause by the friends of Lincoln.—At the second trial of lungs, however, it was evident that the crowd was more divided than at first appeared, and the Lincoln men apparently had the majority.

Tom Corwin of Ohio nominated John McLean of Ohio for the Presidency. [Loud applause.]

Carl Schurtz of Wisconsin, on the part of his State, here rose and seconded the nomination of Wm. H Seward.

Upon this another scene of the greatest enthusiasm and tumultuous excitement ensued.

Mr. North of Minnesota also seconded, on the part of Minnesota, the nomination of Mr. Seward. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Wilson of Kansas—The delegates and people of Kansas second the nomination.—[Renewed cheers.]

Mr. Delano of Ohio, on the part of a large number of people of Ohio—I desire to second the nomination of the man who can split rails and maul Democrats, Abraham Lincoln.—[Rounds of applause by Lincoln men.]

A delegate from Iowa also seconded the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, on the part of that State, amidst renewed applause and excitement.

A voice—Abe Lincoln has it by the sound now. Let us ballot.

Cheers and hisses.

Judge Logan of Illinois—Mr. President, in order or out of order, I propose this Convention and audience give three cheers for the man who is evidently their nominee.

Hisses and cries of 'no,' 'no.' Call the roll.

The President—If the Convention will get over this irrepressible excitement, the roll will be called.

After some further excitement, the calling of the roll commenced, the applause at the different announcements being with difficulty checked.

When Maryland was called the Chairman of the delegation cast the vote of the State for Bates, two delegates claiming their right to individual votes.

After some discussion the Convention rejected the votes as cast by the Chairman, and received the votes of the delegates separately.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

For Mr. Seward.

Maine	10	Wisconsin	10
New Hampshire	1	Iowa	2
Massachusetts	21	California	8
New York	70	Minnesota	8
Pennsylvania	1½	Kansas	6
Maryland	3	Nebraska	2
Virginia	8	District of Columbia	2
Kentucky	5		
Michigan	12	Total	173½
Texas	4		

For Mr. Lincoln.

Maine	6	Ohio	8
New Hampshire	7	Indiana	26
Massachusetts	4	Illinois	22
Connecticut	2	Iowa	2
Pennsylvania	4	Nebraska	1
Virginia	14		
Kentucky	6	Total	102

For Mr. Bates.

Rhode Island	1	Texas	2
Connecticut	7	Iowa	1
Maryland	8	Oregon	5
Delaware	6		
Missouri	18	Total	48

For Mr. Cameron—Pennsylvania, 47½; Virginia, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 1—Total, 50½.

For Mr. McLean—Rhode Island, 5; Pennsylvania, 1; Kentucky, 1; Ohio, 4; Iowa, 1—Total, 12.

For Mr. Chase—New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; Kentucky, 8, Iowa, 1; Ohio, 34; Nebraska, 2—Total, 49.

For Mr. Wade—Connecticut. 1; Kentucky, 2—Total, 3.

For Mr Dayton—New Jersey, 14.

For Mr. Read—Rhode Island, 1.

Nor Mr. Fremont—New Hampshire, 1.

For Mr. Collamer—Vermont, 10.

For Mr. Sumner—Kentucky, 1.

Whole number of votes, 465.

Necessary to a choice, 233.

The second ballot was then taken.

Mr. Cameren's name was withdrawn.

For Mr. Lincoln.

New Hampshire	9	Delaware	6
Vermont	10	Kentucky	9
Rhode Island	3	Ohio	14
Pennsylvania	48	Iowa	5

The whole vote for Lincoln was 181.

For Mr. Seward.

Massachusetts	22	Kentucky	7
New Jersey	4	Texas	6
Pennsylvania	2½	Nebraska	3

The whole vote for Mr. Seward was 184½.

Bates	35	Cameron	2
McLean	8	Dayton	10
Chase	42½	C. M. Clay	2

The third ballot was taken amid excitement, and cries for "the ballot." Intense feeling existed during the ballot, each vote being awarded in breathless silence and expectancy.

For Mr. Lincoln.

Massachusetts	8	Maryland	9
Rhode Island	5	Kentucky	13
New Jersey	8	Ohio (Applause)	29
Pennsylvania	52	Oregon	14

This gave Lincoln 230½ votes, or within 1½ of a nomination.

Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts then rose and corrected the vote of Massachusetts, by changing four votes and giving them to Lincoln, thus nominating him by 2½ majority.

The Convention immediately became wildly excited.

A large portion of the delegates, who had kept tally, at once said the struggle was decided, and half the Convention rose, cheering, shouting, and waving hats.

The audience took up the cheers, and the confusion became deafening.

State after State rose, striving to change their vote to the winning candidate, but the noise and enthusiasm rendered it impossible to the delegates to make themselves heard.

Mr. McCrillis, of Maine, making himself heard, said that the young giant of the West is now of age. Maine now casts for him her 16 votes.

Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts changed the vote of that State, giving 18 to Mr. Lincoln and 8 to Mr. Seward.

Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, having obtained a hearing, said: Mr. Chairman, can New York have the silence of the Convention?—[Cries, yes, yes.] I ask if the vote has yet been announced? [Cries, not yet.] Then, sir, I wait to be in order.

Mr. Brown of Mo., desired to change 18 votes of Missouri for the gallant son of the West, Abraham Lincoln. Iowa, Connecticut, Kentucky and Minnesota also changed their votes. The result of the third ballot was announced:

Whole number of votes cast,	466
Necessary to a choice,	234

Mr. Abraham Lincoln received 354 votes, and was declared duly nominated.

The States still voting for Seward were Massachusetts, 8; New York, 70; New Jersey, 5; Pennsyluania, ½; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 12; Wisconsin, 10; California, 3; total, 110½.

Mr. Dayton received one vote from New Jersey, and Mr. McLean half a vote from Pennsylvania.

The result was received with renewed applause.

When silence was restored, Wm. M. Evarts came forward on the Secretary's table and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentleman of the National Conaention: The State of New York, by a full delegation, with complete unanimity in purpose at home, came to the Convention and presented its choice, one of its citizens, who had served the State from boyhood up, and labored for it and loved. We came here, a great State, with, as we thought, a great statesman [applause,] and our love of the great Republic from which we are all delegates. The great Republic of the American Union, and our love for the great Republican party of the Union, and our love of our statesman and candidate made us think we did our duty to the country, and the whole country, in expressing our preference and love for him. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, it was from Gov. Seward that most of us learned to love Republican principles and the Republican party. [Cheers.] His fidelity to the country, the Constitution, and the laws, his fidelity to the party and the principles that majorities govern, his interest in the advancement of our party to its victory that our country may rise to its true glory, induces me to declare that I speak his sentiments, as I do the united opinion of our delegation, when I move, Sir, as I do now, that the nomination of Abram Lincoln of Illinois as the Republican candidate for the suffrages of the whole country for the office of Chief Magistrate of the American Union be made unanimous. [Applause, and three cheers for New York.]

Eloquent speeches, endorsing the nominee, were also made by Carl Schurz, F. P. Blair, of Missouri, and Mr. Browning, of Illinois, all of which breathed a spirit of confidence and enthusiasm.

At the close, three hearty cheers were given for New York, and the nomination of Mr. Lincoln made unanimous.

With loud cheers for Lincoln, the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock.

A large banner was brought on the platform by Pennsylvania, bearing the inscription, "Pennsylvania good for 20,000 majority for the People's Candidate, Abe Lincoln". It was received with loud applause.

At 5½ o'clock order was obtained, and the President announced the business before the Convention to be a ballot for Vice President.

Mr. Wilder of Kansas named John Hickman of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lewis of Pennsylvania seconded the nomination. [Applause.]

Mr. Carter of Ohio named Hannibal Hamlin of Maine.

Mr. Bantwell of Massachusetts named N. P. Banks of Massachusetts. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Smith of Indiana named Cassius M. Clay.—[Loud applause.]

Mr. Lowrey of Pennsylvania named Gov. Reeder of Pennsylvania.

A ballot was then taken, with the following result.

For Hannibal Hamlin.

Maine	16	Ohio	46
New Hampshire	10	Indiana	8
Vermont	10	Michigan	8
Massachusetts	1	Illinois	2
Rhode Island	8	Wisconsin	5
Connecticut	5	Iowa	6
New York	35	Minnesota	6
New Jersey	6	Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	11		
Maryland	8	Total	194
Delaware	2		

For Cassius M. Clay.

Connecticut	3	Michigan	4
New York	9	Illinois	2
New Jersey	1	Wisconsin	5
Pennsylvania	4½	Minnesota	1
Maryland	2	Nebraska	1
Delaware	3	District of Columbia	2
Virginia	23		
Kentucky	23	Total	101½
Indiana	18		

For John Hickman.

Massachusett	1	California	
Connecticut	3	Minnesota	1
New York	11	Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	7	Kansas	6
Maryland	1	Nebraska	5
Delaware	1		
Missouri	9	Total	58
Illinois	2		

For Gov. Reeder—Massachusetts, 1; New York, 2 New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 24; Illinois, 16; Iowa, 1. Total, 51.

For N. P. Banks—Massachusetts, 20; Connecticut, 1; New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 2½; Missouri, 9; Iowa, 1; Oregon, 1. Total, 38½.

For H. Winter Davis—New York, 8.

For Sam Houston—Texas, 6.

For Wm. L. Dayton—3.

For Mr. Read of Pennsylvania—1

Total, 461. Necessary to a choice, 232.

The second ballot was then taken.

Massachusetts withdrew the name of Mr. Banks, and cast 26 votes for Mr. Hamlin.

Pennsylvania withdrew the name of Gov. Reeder, and cast 54 votes for Mr. Hamlin.

New York cast 70 votes for Mr. Hamlin.

The result of the vote was announced as follows:

Hamlin	367	Clay	86
Hickman	13		

The result was received with tumultuous applause.

When order was restored, Mr. Blakely of Kentucky said.

Mr. Chairman: On behalf of that gallant son of freedom, Cassius M. Clay, and his friends, I move that the nomination be made unanimous; and in retiring from the Convention, at the close of the proceedings, allow me to tender to you, on the part of the friends of Mr. Clay, our thanks for your liberal support. In presenting his name to you, we presented the name of one who rolls the end of freedom under his tongue, while on his lips sweet liberty loves to linger- [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Smith of Indiana seconded the motion, and made an eloquent speech in support of the nomination and in eulogy of Wm. H Seward.

Mr. Washburne of Vermont moved a vote of thanks of the Convention to the President for the ability and courtesy with which he discharged the duties of the office. Carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the other officers of the Convention, especially the Recording Secretary, Pratt of Indiana.

Mr. Ashmun then, in short remarks, returned thanks to the Convention for the kind assistance extended him in the discharge of the duties of the Chair. He congratulated them on the gratifying auspices of the result of their labors. He indorsed the character and ability of both the nominees with whom he had enjoyed a long association in public life, and expressed the conviction that victory must crown the efforts of the party in November.

The Convention then adjourned sine die, with nine hearty cheers for the ticket.

Immediately on the adjournment, one hundred guns were fired from the Tremont House.

Price of announcing a candidate, $1. Those marked with a star have paid for their announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. John G. Minnich, of Bedford, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

Prothonotaryship.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jeremiah K. Bowles, Esq. of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. Bunn, of Schellsburg Borough as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

YOU will please announce Dr. William Burch of Pattonsville as a candidate for Prothonatory, subject to the decision of the People's County, Convention. *

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. John Dasher, of Hopewell Tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. M. Hancock, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of John A. Gump, of West Providence Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of Abraham Dennison, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

WE are authorized to announce the name of Edmund Bedell, of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, by public outcry, the following valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, late the property of Henry Steckman, dec'd, to wit: on Tuesday, the 26th day of June next, at one o'clock of said day, the Mansion Farm, composed of two tracts of land containing 223 acres and 149 perches nett, adjoining Barnabas B. Steckman, Reddinger, Swartswelder and others, with a log house, stone kitchen, log barn and stable thereon, a good orchard, well watered with running water, a considerable portion cleared, and the remainder well timbered.

On Wednesday, the 27th day of the same month, one tract of land in same township, containing 168 acres and 94 perches nett, adjoining lands, of John Fletcher, Philip Snyder and others, with a log house and stable thereon, 30 or 40 acres cleared, remainder timber land.

Also, on same day at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, one other tract of land, in same township, containing 214 acres, and 36 perches nett, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dicken and others, with a log house, log stable and threshing floor, spring house and out buildings, 70 or 80 acres cleared, remainder well timbered, with several springs of water thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—⅓ in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder, in two equal annual payments without interest.

Attendance will be given on day of sale, by

VALENTINE STECKMAN,
Administrator of Henry Steckman, dec'd.

May 25, 1860.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and quailties, at the very low-prices. Also,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,

HARDWARE,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

All descriptions of Leather for sale.

From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUIDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the House of John S. Ritchey, Esq., in Bedford Township, on Tuesday the 12th day of June, next, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the erection of a new bridge over Dunnings Creek, at or near Ritchey's Mill, in said Township. Plan and specification, will be exhibited on the ground,

By order of the Commissioners,
H. NICODMEUS, Clerk.

Commissioners Office, May 18, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J: & A. J. Nycum, in the Tannery and Mercantile business, have this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts are in the hands of John Nycum, Sr., for collection.

JOHN NYCUM,
A. J. NYCUM.

Rays Hill, May 18, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,
AND ALL,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,
AND CALL AT
OSTER & CARN'S
Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods,

In part Silk Foulards, poil de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brilliantes, Challie de Laines, Pongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavellas, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 5 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts. Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10, 12, 15 and 18 cts, Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.
Glass, china and Queensware,

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8. 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts., per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, 16th JUNE, next,

the following described real estate, viz: 35 acres of land, or there abouts, situate in Middle Woodberry Township, adjoining lands of Jonathan Hoover, lands in name of ——Sytle; Daniel Baer, Samuel Kensinger, and others.

Terms:—One fourth in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in three payments, with interest.

JACOB S. BROWN, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate of Margaret Croft, dec'd.

May 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.

All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.

Terms:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

A. B. CRAMER & CO:

May 18, 1860.

Card to the Ladies.
Oster & Carn, Cheap Side.

HAVE just received a large and superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's, Philadelphia made Ladies Misses and Childrens fine French lasting Gaiters, English kid, Tampico Morocco and Goat Lace Boots, Buskins Slippers and ties, with and without heels, made to our order, and warranted to fit. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing.

May 18, 1860.–2m.

BOOTS and SHOES, For the million, more or less. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in Town, Childrens Shoes from 18 cts. up, Woman's Gaiters and Lace Boots 75 cts. up, Buskins still cheaper, Misses, Youth's and Boy's shoes from 62 cts up, Mens shoes from $1.00 up &c. call and see. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.

Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee, For sale by OSTER & CARN.

Eay 18, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of vend, Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 2nd day of June, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill, thereon erected; adjoining lands of Geo. Elder, John Hardman, Henry Wertz and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford Co., and taken in execution as the property of Dan'l Trostle, tere tenant.

WM. S. FLUCK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, May 11, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Managers of the *Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company* have found it necessary to make another assessment on the premium notes of the Company of 5 per cent. The members of the Company are therefore, hereby respectfully requested to pay their respective quotas to the subscriber who has been duly appointed collector thereof. A deduction of six per cent onthe amount of the several assessments, will be made to all those who make payment within 30 days from this date, after which time the Policies of delinquent members will become null and void, until payment be made.

By order, &c.,
J. M. RUSSELL,
Collector.

May 11, 1860.

Cash for Wool.

WE will pay the highest price in cash or merchandise for any quantity of washed wool.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

May 18, 1860.

Treasurer's Sale
OF
UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, County of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day, until all are disposed of.

WM. SCHAFER,
Treasurer.

No. Acres.	Warantees or Owners.	Dolls.	Cts.
	Broadtop Township.		
150	James Entriken	10	28
8	do		98
75	William Gray	1	23
380	Francis Mowing,	93	18
484 & 136 p	Samuel Kerr	20	57
422 & 30 p.	Barnet Mowing	27	26
466	John Stone	24	25
465½	Isaac Kerr	24	15
440	John Razou	6	15
399	John Belt	12	12
63	Jacob Meyers	3	72
75	John Deveraux (Dunlap tract)	10	10
403	John Boleman	19	45
30	Lewis T. Watson	1	52
427	Mary Montgomery	4	24
421	John Montgomery	4	73
339	Stevens & Co in right of Shreeves	23	39
287	E. Foster & W. P. Schell	6	75
25	James Figard		61
60	William Figard	4	38
25	John King's Heirs		55
393 & 197 p	James Patton & H. Easton		53
	Colerain Township.		
414	Michael Roof	1	24
410	Agnes Roof	1	20
400	Jacob Whetstone	1	20
340½	Jacob Wiland		50
111	Andrew Kihock		64
600	Samuel Williams	2	24
45	William Smith	1	46
427	Arthur Brown		64
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
106 117 p	Wm. M. Hall		16
400	Dr. James Smith	2	94
	Harrison Township.		
163	Nicholas Knight		24
900	William Lyon	3	10
75	Andrew P. Miller	1	72
	Hopewell Township.		
200	John Corby	1	20
413	John Kerr	4	76
150	James Howard		88
404	Richard Moan		68
420	John Cheney		72
404	Joseph Moan		68
409½	Samuel Moan		68
424 35 p	Alexander Moan		58
206½	John McIlney		48
196 50 p	Zachariah Moan		24
192	Timothy Moan		27
200 54 p	Israel Moan		28
222	Elizabeth Piper		69
212 20 p	John Boyd		34
214 65 p	William Davis		32
216 60½ p	Isabella Davis		58
220½	William Piper		62
238	John Hardin		66
221	Ignatius Hardin		62
434 125 p	James Wilson		72
181 40 p	David Piper		32
99	Richard Clark		28
425	George F. Alberti	1	20
213	Joseph Lancaster		60
402	Thomas Taylor	1	20
402 57 p	Stephen Moan		68
440½	Shaw Tract, Oakman Lands	1	24
239	Jas. McIlney, Forge property	22	00
9	Puterbaugh's heirs		14
400	Isaac Cavan		72
	Londonderry Township.		
453	Joseph Gardner	1	36
150	John Saddler	1	80
	Liberty Township.		
200	Mary Gordon	7	95
200	James Gordon	4	36
400	Thomas Jones	11	95
150½	Stephen Kerr	3	40
165	Edward Langly	7	20
200	Jacob Miller	6	00
200	Elizabeth Miller	6	00
200	Mary Piper	5	98
200	Amelia Piper	7	98
60	Abel Put	1	20
400	Edward Stone	7	48
400	John Tomm	10	73
374 84 p	Hannah Alberti	5	40
448	Marian Alberti	5	00
403	Alexander Montgomery	5	15
403	William Montgomery		88
100	George B. Kay	3	16
3 Lots	Willaim P. Schell	2	75
200	John Razor	2	56
200	Francis Means	2	56
150	Stephen Kerr	1	90
90	Manor Tract	1	58
200	Milligan & Benedict	2	58
40	Peter Bowser		54
5	George Thompson		12
	Monroe Township.		
25	Joseph McDaniel		56
	Napier Township.		
200	Abner Rodgers		60
	Providence East.		
1219	Samuel Tate's Heir's		44
900	do do do		44
800	do do do		44
224½	do do do		28
113½	G. W. Barton		32
105 & 95p	Mahlon Barton		32
136 & 109p	David Smith		32
95 & 55p	Joshua Hixon		30
401 & 40p	James Cavan	1	20
400	Isaac Cavan	1	20
210	George Deweese		90
17	J. Sparks' Heirs or F. Gibs		16
61	L. A. Carpenter		22
	Providence West.		
100	Daniel Ritchey		18
40	David Roller		14
15	Joseph McDaniel		36
106	Peter Mowgert		68
	St. Clair Township.		
4 Lots	Jacob Ink's Heirs		48
204	David McRobert	1	20
477	James Ross	1	20
411	William Snively	1	20
	Southampton.		
200	James Riggs		60
435	Henry Whetstone	1	32
433½	William Buck	1	20
	Union Township.		
50	Christopher Snyder		66
100	Widow Croyle	2	39
439½	James Seawright	12	43
60	Brumbaugh & Co.	1	50
50	Cowples Brush		38
439	John Martin	10	62
60	—— Bowser	1	17
90	—— Boyer	1	68
200	—— Langam	1	68
150	William Langam	2	80
150	Bowser Brush	1	78
	Woodberry South.		
19	William Fluke		6
19	Fluke's Heirs		32
222	Elizabeth Piper		67
216 & 60p	Isabella Davis		24
64 & 100p	John S. Hetrick		28
	Woodberry Middle.		
100	Adjoining Heffley's Heirs	5	50
117	Daniel Montgomery	10	20
180	Daniel Montgomery	4	48
170	Margaret Croft	1	70
22	Kensinger's Heirs	1	00
20	Frank Nicodemus		75
16	George Nicodemus		70
173	—— McIlnay	7	97
62	John McFadden	6	15
50	John Nicodemus	1	87
52	John Smith, Jr.	1	77
46	Benner's Heirs	1	87
40	—— Stonerook	2	50
403	William Montgomery	5	00
150	Robert Montgomery	1	03
13	Jacob Furrey		64
20	Renhart Replogle	1	03
13	John Teeter		64
12	Samuel Teeter		60
50	Robert Montgomery	1	20

April 6, 1860.



HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—Dyspepsia Pills—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—For Female Irregularities, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—Salt Rheum Pills—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—Rheumatic Pills.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

For Asthma or Phthisic.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Ear Discharges and Deafness.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Scrofula.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

For General Debility.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Dropsy.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Sea-Sickness.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Urinary Diseases.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Seminal Emissions.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!
FERGUSON & SHAFER,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at one price for everybody.

April 27, 1860.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of JUNE, next, all that tract of land, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, containing 56 acres, more or less, with a log house and frame kitchen attached, thereon erected, also a log barn; about 50 acres cleared; being a portion of the real estate of Conrad Guyer, late dec'd, and adjoining the mansion tract, land of Joseph Boyer's and others. This property is well situated in a pleasant neighborhood, in the vicinity of Buena Vista.

Terms:—One third of the purchase money to be secured in the property for the use of the widow during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to the heirs. One third of the remainder to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter. The whole to be secured by judgment on the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day.

JOHN GARBER,
One of the Guardians.

May 11, 1860.

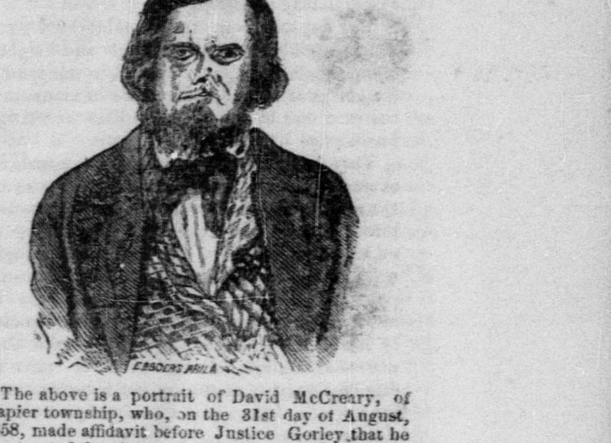
LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head,
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.



The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Ederton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off, and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

FOR SALE
OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's Mills.

ALSO,

A farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with double log house, new bank barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata river, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road.—This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

ALSO,

A new two-story rough-cast house and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

ALSO,

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

ALSO,

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

ALSO,

A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the Borough of Bedford.

ALSO,

A farm of 118 acres, of limestone land, in Liberty Township, near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises; also an orchard of good fruit.

ALSO,

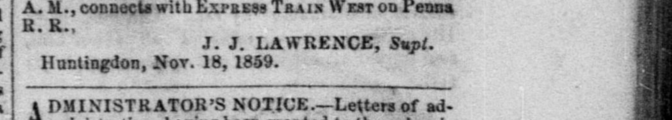
A tract of land in St. Clair Township containing 93 acres or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and two log stables thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keeffe, Jacob Semler and others, formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON.
Bedford Pa.

Feb. 3, 1860.–6m

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.



ON and after Monday November 14th, the Passenger Train between Hopewell and Huntingdon, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave Huntingdon for Hopewell, at 7.40, A. M.,
Leave Hopewell for Huntingdon, at 10.20, "

Connecting with Mail Train East on Penna R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in Philadelphia at 10.25 P. M. The Train from Huntingdon at 7.40 A. M., connects with Express Train West on Penna R. R.,

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, living in Harrison Township, on the estate of Melcher Fisher, late of said Townseip, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID MILLER,
Adm'r.

April 6, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

ROSE ELMER,

OR,

A Divided Heart and a Divided Life.

BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

It was early on the morning of a lovely day in June, A. D., 1800, that a rather large group of idlers gathered in front of the Etheridge Arms, a quaint old tavern, in the ancient little town of Swinburne, in the west of England.

By their looks and conversation, it was evident that some event of unusual importance was expected to come off.

They were, in fact, awaiting the arrival of the mail coach, which was to bring down Colonel Hastings, and his son Albert, who was the bridegroom elect of Lady Etheridge, Baroness of Swinburne, the last of her race, and sole heiress of the immense wealth and vast estates of her lordly ancestors.

The nuptials were to be celebrated on the following day; and the retainers and neighbors of the noble bride, who almost worshipped her for her goodness of heart, were anxious to see the man who was to be their beloved "lady's" husband.

They had not long to wait. The coach soon came thundering up to the door; and as soon as the steps were let down by the obsequious landlord, Colonel Hastings issued forth. He was an elderly gentleman, tall, spare, and stooping; was clothed in a suit of clerical black; and his pale, thin, long face was surrounded by hair and whiskers prematurely gray. He was closely attended by his secretary—Ferdinand Cassinove—an Italian, of such graceful mien and dignified bearing, that he might have been taken for a prince of the blood attended by an old gentleman in waiting.

Next came forth a young gentleman, whose handsome person and haughty manner at once attracted general attention. His form was tall, and finely proportioned, crowned by a haughty head and face, with high aquiline features, fair and fresh complexion, light blue eyes, and very light, flaxen hair. His expression of countenance, in keeping with his whole manner, was stern almost to repellant severity. Great beauty of person, with great dignity of manner, forms a combination very attractive to most young women, and perhaps it was this that fascinated the young heiress of Swinburne Castle, for this was Albert Hastings, the bridegroom elect.—He was followed into the house by his valet, bearing his dressing-case.

After a slight repast, Colonel Hastings, attended by Cassinove, drove off to the castle to have a preliminary interview with Lady Etheridge, (who was his ward,) and arrange the marriage settlements. On arriving at the lordly castle, Cassinove was shown into a sitting-room, while the Colonel proceeded to the library, whither his ward was requested to come to meet him.

As the young Italian paced up and down the room, occasionally pausing before a full length mirror, which reflected the spacious window (reaching from ceiling to floor) and the picturesque landscape beyond, suddenly, among the roses outside, glided a purple draped female figure, that immediately rivited his attention. It was a woman in the earliest bloom of youth. As young Cassinove gazed upon her reflected image, as he never gazed upon *her*, he felt as though a goddess had suddenly descended among the flowers. Her form was above the medium height, and well rounded. Her head was finely formed, and covered with a profusion of jet black, glittering hair, that was plainly parted over her broad, expansive forehead, and swept around the temples, and wound into a rich and massive knot at the back of the head. Her eyes were large, luminous, dark gray orbs, that seemed, whenever the long veil of lashes was lifted, to throw a light wherever they glanced. Her nose was straight and well formed, her lips rounded, and, like all the rest, full of character. In the carriage of her head and neck, and in her stately footsteps, there was a certain natural majesty that, even in a peasant's dress, would have proved her one of Nature's queens.

The impression made upon the enthusiastic heart of Ferdinand Cassinove was at once vivid, deep, and strong—quick as sun-painting, permanent as sculpture. He saw this goddess of the intellectual brow and stately step open the window and advance into the room, and as she approached him he felt his whole frame thrill with a strange emotion of blended pain and delight. He dreaded to move, yet, as the needle turns to the magnet, he felt himself turning from the reflected image to face the original. He stood before that queenly form, and met those large, luminous, dark eyes fixed upon him in royal graciousness, as she said—

"You are Colonel Hastings's secretary, I believe, sir. Pray sit down. You will find the London papers on that table." And, with a graceful bow, the lady passed him, and seated herself on a sofa at the extremity of the room, took up a portfolio, and was soon deeply engaged with its contents.

After the profound bow with which he had returned her courtesy, Ferdinand Cassinove remained motionless where she had left him.—But ten minutes had elapsed since she had glided in among the flowers, and passed him like a vision seen in some beautiful dream. But ten minutes, and life, the world, himself, were all changed for Ferdinand Cassinove. *He felt, from that moment, that his fate must take its character for good or evil from the will of that royal-looking woman.*

In the midst of the pleasing pain of his dream the door opened, and a gray-haired servant entered softly, and stepping across the room to where the lady sat, and speaking in the low, subdued tone in which royal personages are addressed, said—

"My lady, Colonel Hastings's respects, and he awaits your ladyship in the library."

"Very well, Williams; go and say to Colonel Hastings that I will attend him immediately," answered the lady, rising.

This queenly woman, then, was Laura, Baroness Etheridge, of Swinburne! Forever and forever unattainable by him! Oh, despair!—His castle in the air tumbled all about him, and buried all his hopes and aspirations in its fall.

After greeting Colonel Hastings, on her entering the library, Lady Etheridge took a parchment from a drawer in the centre table, and handed it to her guardian. On examining the document, the colonel found it to be a deed of gift, absolute, of her entire magnificent estate, to Albert Hastings, her intended husband. The colonel pretended much surprise, and refused to accept the deed, alleging that such an act might give rise to unpleasant criticism.

"Oh, Colonel Hastings! there can be no question of mine and thine between me and Albert. The deed of gift that transfers all my possessions to my future husband is made out; let it be executed. He shall then never be jealous of his wife's riches, for she will come to him as poor as a cottage girl," exclaimed Lady Etheridge, with a pure devotion of love flushing her cheek and lighting her eyes.

After protesting somewhat further against such noble generosity, the colonel allowed himself to be persuaded to accept the deed, and called in Cassinove to witness its execution in due form. The poor secretary could scarcely hold the pen which the colonel handed him, so great was his agitation. His employer could not help remarking upon the unusually poor signature which the Italian affixed, as witness, to the deed; *but little did the colonel or the baroness know the terrible passions that were seething in the secretary's soul, or the important results that they were designed to bring about.*

We will now return to the bridegroom elect, whom we left at the Swinburne Arms.

Colonel Hastings had scarcely left the room ere Mr. Albert Hastings arose, stretched himself with a weary yawn, and began to pace thoughtfully up and down the floor, murmuring—

"Men think me a very fortunate and happy man; and doubtless, an unusual number of good gifts have been showered upon me by the favor of the blind goddess—not the least among them would be esteemed the hand of this wealthy young baroness, my bride expectant. Well, we cannot have everything we want in this world, else sweet Rose Elmer only should be the wife of Albert Hastings. Poor girl! she little dreams that the man who has wooed her, under the name of William Lovel, is really Albert Hastings, the envied bridegroom of the high-born Lady Etheridge of Swinburne. It cannot be helped. It cannot be helped. I cannot pause for lady's right, or maiden's honor. Here, then, for a divided life; my hand to the lady of Swinburne—my heart to the lovely cottage girl; only Lady Etheridge must never know of Rose Elmer and William Lovel, nor must Rose Elmer know Lady Etheridge and Albert Hastings.—And now to persuade Rose to go before me into Wales, where myself and my lady-bride are to spend our honeymoon."

And so saying, he took his hat, and strolled out into the street.

Taking a course opposite to that which led to Swinburne Castle, Albert Hastings soon came to a cross-country road, which he followed for some two miles, and then turning into a by-path, he went on until he came to a secluded and lovely cottage. Opening the door of this elegant retreat with a latch-key, passed in. It was a lovely abode, fit for the home of a fairy. And for a fairy Albert Hastings had had it furnished. The fairy's name was Rose Elmer, and she was the daughter of the village laundress. Albert had accidentally met her on one of his visits to the castle, and, as his soliloquy, given above, shows, had fallen desperately in love with her; and, under the assumed name of William Lovell, had won the beautiful and innocent maiden's heart.

He had had the cottage furnished, and was that morning to meet Rose there, where they had so often met, by appointment. Rose came at last, and as soon as the first joyous greetings were over, the intriguing lover set at work to persuade her to consent to a secret marriage; as he well knew, by a thousand tests of character, that he could never gain his purpose unless Rose believed herself to be his wife. His task was a hard one; but he finally succeeded, by promising that she should stay with her mother just the same, as long as she lived.

This was not all that Mr. Hastings wished, but neither logic nor eloquence could convince or persuade Rose Elmer to desert her ailing mother; and upon no other condition than that of being allowed to remain with her would she consent to the secret marriage.

And, finally, he obtained a promise from Rose that she would meet him at the cottage that same night, where by a previous arrangement, his confidential servant, disguised as a clergyman, was to be in attendance to perform the marriage ceremony. After which, Rose should return to her mother, to remain during the few weeks of his absence in Wales whither, he said, important business forced him. This agreed upon, they took leave of each other for a few hours, and returned to the village by different routes. Mr. Hastings went to his inn, and summoned his confidential servant to his presence. And Rose Elmer, full of hope and joy, turned down the street leading to her mother's cottage.

When Rose entered the house, there was a smoldering fire in the grate, and beside this fire, in an old arm chair, sat a female, whom no one would have passed without a second look. She was a woman of commanding presence. Her form was tall, and must once have been finely rounded; but now it was worn thin, almost to skeleton meagreness. Her features were nobly chiselled, and might once have been grandly beautiful, but now they were sunken and emaciated as those of death. Under her broad and prominent forehead, and heavy black eye-brows, shone a pair of large, dark-gray eyes, that burned fiercely with the fires of fever or of frenzy. Her jet black hair, slightly streaked with silver, was half covered with a red handkerchief, tied beneath her chin, and partly fallen in elf locks down one side of her face. A rusty black gown and shawl completed her dress.

As the door opened, admitting Rose, she turned quickly in her chair, fixing her eyes with a look of fierce inquiry upon the intruder.

"How are you now, mother dear? I hope you feel in better spirits?" said Rose, laying off her bonnet, and coming to the woman's side.

"Better. Where have you been? I have wanted you."

"I have been—taking a walk through the woods, dear mother; and see, here are some wild strawberries I picked for you on my return. Will you eat them?" said Rose, offering her little basket.

"No; I want none of them. You care little for me."

"Mother, don't say that. You do not know how much I love you."

"Hush, girl, you have little cause—oh!"

And the woman suddenly struck her hand upon her heart, dropped her head upon her breast, and seemed convulsed by some great agony. Her features worked frightfully, her frame shuddered.

"Mother! mother! what is the matter?" exclaimed Rose, throwing her arms around the woman in great alarm.

"It is—past," gasped the woman, breathing with great difficulty.

"What was it dear?"

"A spasm. It is gone."

"Oh, mother, will it return?"

"Perhaps."

"Let me run for a neighbor, or the doctor."

"Nay, you must run somewhere else! Tomorrow, Laura—Lady Etheridge of Swinburne, weds with Albert Hastings, of Hastings Hall. It is so, is it not?"

"Surely, dear mother, the village is full of the wedding, and talks of nothing else. The village children have been employed all day in bearing flowers to decorate the castle church, and to strew in the path of the bride as she comes—they love her so well."

"Yes, she is a high and mighty lady; yet, sweet and gracious as becomes one so exalted. Come hither, girl, kneel down before me, so that I may take your face between my hands!" said the woman, growing more strange in her talk.

Rosa obeyed, and her mother, bowing her own stern, dark face, shut that of the girl between her hands, and gazed upon it wistfully, critically, murmuring—

"Fair face, delicate features, complexion pure as the inside of a conch-shell, white, and flushed with red; hair like fine yellow silk, and eyes blue and clear as those of infancy; hands, small and elegant. I have not let poverty spoil you beauty, have I, my child?"

"No, dear mother, you have let kindness more likely spoil me," said Rose, in simple wonder, at her words.

"I have not let your person grow coarse with hard work, have I, dear!"

"No, mother; notwithstanding that I ought to have worked with you, and for you."

"Your hands have never been roughened by helping me in the laundry?"

"No, mother; though they ought to have been."

"Nor have your sweet eyes been spoiled by needle-work?"

No, good mother; I have been as useless as a fine lady, to my shame."

"And I have worked hard to save you from work, and to pay for your schooling, have I not?"

"Dear mother, you have! You have been the best mother in the world, and only too good to me. But I will try to repay you.

"Think of all that to-morrow, child; *and when all the country around shudders at my crime, when all the people call down imprecations upon my name,* do not *you* curse one who has nourished you at her bosom, when that bosom is cold in death," said the woman, solemnly.

"Oh! she is mad! mad!" exclaimed Rose, in dismay, at hearing these words; then lowering her voice, she said, "Mother! mother! try to collect yourself! It is I, your poor daughter Rose, that kneels before you. Do you not know me?"

"Ah, I know you well, and I know what I say," repeated the woman, solemnly.

"Mother! oh, why do you talk so wildly?—It is very dreadful! But you are not well!—let me go for some one."

"Yes; you must go for some one. You must go to the castle this afternoon," said the woman, in the same tone of deep gravity.

"To the castle! I, mother!" exclaimed Rose, in surprise.

"Yes, you must go to the castle; and, when you get there, ask to see her who calls herself Lady Etheridge."

"The baroness! Dear mother, why does your thoughts so run upon the baroness? What is she to us? Besides, is it likely that she will see me, a poor girl, a perfect stranger, this day of all others, when she sees no one?"

"Hush, Rose! and for once obey one *whom you have so long looked upon* as your mother. It will be the last time I will ask you to do so. Demand to be admitted to the presence of the baroness. Say that you have come upon a matter of life and death, that nearly concerns her ladyship; insist, and she will not venture to refuse you. When you stand before Lady Etheridge, say that her old nurse, Magdalene Elmer——"

"Her nurse, mother! You Lady Etheridge's nurse! I never knew that before!" interrupted Rose, in surprise.

"There are many things that you never knew, my child. But attend! Say to the baroness that Magdalena Elmer is dying!"

"Dying! Oh, mother, do not say so! It is very cruel! You are not sick in bed—you are sitting up! You are not old either, but have many years of life before you!"

"Child hear my words, but do not judge them! Say to lady Etheridge that Magdalena Elmer, her dying nurse, prays—nay, demands—to see her this night! Tell her that *I have a confession to make that she must hear to-night, or never!* Conjure her by all she holds dear on earth! by all her hopes of Heaven! by all her fears of hell! to come to me to-night!—Tell her *if she would escape the heaviest curse that could darken a woman's life,* to come to me to-night! to come to me at once! There; get on your bonnet, and go!"

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New York Ledger, the great family paper, which is for sale at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the N. York Ledger of May 26, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here.

The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address your letters to Robert Bonner, publisher, 40 Park Row, New York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly, illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of a l kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQIERER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.-zz.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, RAINSBURG, Pa.

Faculty.

E. J. OSBRORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

Ornamental

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S CHEAP CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.



DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dul, Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR COFSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.-zz.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats,* and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.-zz

Commonw ealth Insurance Company,

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,* Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.

Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer





WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmounaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGSTE!!!

$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jap. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partner ship under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**

THE summer session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 4th day of May, 1860. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

April 27, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, underthe above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.-zz.

NOTICE.-The undersigned intending to quit the Hotel business, is desirous of settling up his accounts, and to enable him to pay his debts, he must have some aid from his debtors, and therefore hopes that all indebted to him will do something to help him.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

Feb. 24, 1860.